

### General Services Administration Office of General Counsel Washington, DC 20405

May 24, 1996

Mr. William F. Caton Acting Secretary Federal Communications Commission 1919 M Street, N.W., Room 222 Washington, DC 20554 DOCKET FILE COPY GRIGINAL

Subject:

Policy and Rules Concerning the Interstate, Interexchange

Marketplace; Implementation of Section 254(g) of the

Communications Act of 1934, as amended: CC Docket No. 96-61

Dear Mr. Caton:

Enclosed please find the original and eleven copies of the General Services Administration's Reply Comments for filing in the above-referenced proceeding. Copies of this filing have been served on all interested parties.

Sincerely,

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**Enclosures** 

CC:

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Janice Myles (Diskette)

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# BEFORE THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of

Policy and Rules Concerning the
Interstate, Interexchange Marketplace

CC Docket No. 96-61

Implementation of Section 245(g) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended

### REPLY COMMENTS OF THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

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#### SUMMARY

Among the other large users of interstate services, GSA finds strong support for its view that tariffing, in its present form, is unacceptable because the "filed rate doctrine" allows carriers to abrogate the rates, terms and conditions of negotiated contract arrangements. Many of the carriers advocate "permissive tariffing" of services to mass market customers not subject to specific contracts. This alternative is acceptable to GSA provided that the Commission rules explicitly state that such tariffed rates no longer supersede customer-specific contract prices.

GSA also finds support for its recommendation that prices be posted electronically, as well as independently of the Commission, possibly using an independent administrator to ensure the consistency and accessibility of the posted prices.

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Implementation of Section 245(g) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended	) ) ) _)

### REPLY COMMENTS OF THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The General Services Administration ("GSA"), on behalf of the customer interests of all of the Federal Executive Agencies, submits these Reply Comments in response to the Commission's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking ("NPRM"), FCC 96-123, released March 25, 1996.

#### I. Introduction

The Commission bifurcated the issues in its NPRM, requesting parties to submit separately their comments on the Commission's tentative proposal to require the mandatory detariffing of interstate services by all nondominant carriers. In response to this request, comments were submitted by

- GSA, the Secretary of Defense and 12 other representatives of users or user groups;
- 10 Local Exchange Carriers ("LECs"), and the United States Telephone Association;

- 16 Interexchange Carriers ("IXCs") and their associations;
- 14 providers of end use equipment or information services;
- 3 state regulatory agencies:
- the Telecommunications Resellers Association; and
- 3 other parties.

On reviewing these comments, GSA is encouraged to find considerable support for the positions it espoused in its Comments of April 25, 1996.

### II. Some Form Of Detariffing Is Necessary For The Integrity of Customer-Specific Contracts.

Most of the business users' comments echoed the concern expressed by GSA that the present tariffing system is unacceptable because the "filed rate doctrine" allows carriers to undermine the integrity of customer-specific contracts. For example, the Ad Hoc Telecommunications Committee ("Ad Hoc") makes the following observation:

The most immediate benefit of de-tariffing for customers taking service under customer-specific arrangements is that they will be able to enforce the contracts they have negotiated with the carriers. Under the current regulatory regime, non-dominant carriers are effectively free to abrogate long-term contracts by filing changes to the applicable tariffs without specifically informing their customers, and on abbreviated or non-existent general public notice of any kind. The filed rate doctrine acts as a shield for such behavior....

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Comments of Ad Hoc, pp. 3,4 (footnotes omitted).

Ad Hoc then goes on to cite specific examples of abuse of the tariffing procedure by each of the major IXCs.

The American Petroleum Institute ("API") makes the same point in its comments:

...using the filed rate doctrine, carriers can knowingly and willfully misrepresent the rates, terms, and conditions of their services to induce customers to take services from them, and then file tariffs with the Commission that contain different rates, terms, and conditions to avoid having to provide their customers with the benefits of any bargains negotiated by them.<sup>2</sup>

API notes that the courts have supported the filed rate doctrine notwithstanding its "harsh and seemingly unfair results."

Similar concerns with the filed rate doctrine are expressed by the Networks.4

#### III. Some Form Of Price Listing Continues To Be Necessary.

On there other hand, there is little support for the universal mandatory detariffing proposed in the NPRM. Even the three business user parties mentioned above focus their detariffing recommendations on customer-specific and business-related services. Ad Hoc recognizes that many existing contract arrangements reference the carrier's tariffed rates, and that some transition from tariffing will be necessary.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Comments of the American Petroleum Institute, pp. 6,7.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> MCI Telecommunications Corp. v. TCI Mail, Inc., 772 F.Supp. 64, 67 (D.R.I. 1991), cited by API at p. 7.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Comments of Capital Cities/ABC, Inc., CBS Inc., National Broadcasting Company, Inc., and Turner Broadcasting System, Inc., ("Networks"), p.4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Comments of Ad Hoc, pp. 13, 14.

A number of parties agree with GSA that while advance notice tariffing is probably destructive to competition, access to current prices contributes to, rather than inhibits competition.<sup>8</sup> There is also recognition that the Commission must have pricing information in order to protect consumers against unreasonable discrimination.<sup>7</sup> Moreover, the Commission must have price information to implement the requirements of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 ("1996 Act") concerning rate averaging between urban and rural, high-cost and low-cost areas.<sup>8</sup>

## IV. Permissive Tariffing For Mass Market Customers Is A Reasonable Alternative To Customer-Specific Contracts.

While there is no unanimity among all commentators, a large number -- possibly a majority -- of parties favor allowing nondominant carriers the option of tariffing mass market services for which individual contracting is infeasible. A number of the carriers assert that this practice is the most efficient procedure for establishing business relationships between a carrier and the bulk of its customers, particularly small customers. They also suggest that permissive tariffing is most consistent with the emerging competitive environment.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Comments of The Office of the Ohio Consumer Counsel ("Ohio OCC"), p. 5; Comments of the Consumer Federation of America ("CFA"), pp. 2, 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Comments of CFA, p. 4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Comments of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission ("Pennsylvania PUC"), p. 9.; Comments of the State of Alaska, pp. 2, 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Comments of Pacific Telesis Group, p 5; Ameritech, p. 2,3; GTE, p.7; Frontier Corporation, p. 2; AT&T, p. 13; American Carriers Telecommunications Association ("ACTA"), pp. 10-15; Sprint, pp. 2-19; MCI, pp. 5-19.

GSA has no objection to permissive tariffing <u>provided</u> the rates tariffed do not take on the status of "filed rates" that supersede negotiated contract rates. AT&T argues that they would not. Specifically, AT&T suggests that because tariffs would no longer be required, a tariffed rate would no longer be the "only" lawful rate. MCI believes that if individually negotiated agreements were selectively detariffed,

...the carriers would be bound contractually to the fruits of their negotiations and could not use the tariffing process to renege on, or otherwise modify, their commitments to those who had relied upon carrier promises in entering into the contract in the first instance.<sup>10</sup>

According to these parties, permissive detariffing has the effect of raising contract rates to equal status with tariffed rates.<sup>11</sup>

GSA supports this interpretation. However, GSA would be much more comfortable if it were incorporated explicitly into a Commission rule. Such a rule should state that tariffed rates apply only to services not otherwise covered by contract, and that contract rates are not superseded by tariffed rates.

### V. The Commission Should Distance Itself From The Tariff Filing Process.

In its Initial Comments, GSA proposed that carriers not "file" rates with the Commission at all, but that carrier prices be posted on electronic bulletin boards

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Comments of MCI, p.28.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Comments of AT&T, p.21.

accessible to the Commission and to the public. 12

Several other parties offer somewhat parallel suggestions. For example, ACTA strongly supports the continuation of tariffing, but it proposes that the Commission outsource the administration and management of tariffing to an independent clearinghouse, chosen by competitive bid. This clearinghouse would be supported by transaction fees from the carriers similar to the filing fees now paid the Commission.<sup>13</sup>

Separately, the Pennsylvania PUC proposes that the Commission consider a completely electronic tariff or price schedule filing system in which tariff charges could be inputed electronically and accessed through outside databases such as, for example, LEXIS/NEXIS. It cites the EDGAR program of the Security and Exchange Commission as an example of such an electronic filing format.<sup>14</sup>

The combination of these two proposals is close to GSA's initial recommendation. It had not been GSA's expectation that electronic filing would necessarily require a central clearinghouse function. Rather, there might be a central register where users, regulators and carriers can ascertain the electronic access addresses of the individual carriers' price lists. However, it may be desirable to retain a independent administrator, such as proposed by ACTA, to ensure that the electronic price/tariff information is available in a consistent and user-friendly format.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Comments of GSA, pp. 11-16.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Comments of ACTA, p. 14.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Comments of the Pennsylvania PUC, p. 10.

#### VI. Conclusion

As the agency vested with the responsibility for acquiring telecommunications services on a competitive basis for the use of the Federal Executive Agencies, GSA urges the Commission to allow permissive tariffing or posting of prices for interstate telecommunications services, but only with the explicit proviso that the posted prices do not represent "filed rates" that supersede customer-specific contract arrangements. The Commission should also provide for the electronic posting of carrier prices, possibly using an independent administrator as proposed by ACTA.

Respectfully Submitted,

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I MICHAEL J. ETINER., do hereby certify that copies of the foregoing "Reply Comments of the General Services Administration" were served this 24th day of May, 1996, by hand delivery or postage paid to the following parties:

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